

313104

JPRS-UPS-84-083

24 September 1984

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A
Approved for Public Release
Distribution Unlimited

Reproduced From
Best Available Copy

DTIC QUALITY ASSURANCE

19990916 096



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

9
49
A03

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

24 September 1984

USSR REPORT

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

Anatoliy Gromyko Assails U.S. Africa Policy (An. D. Gromyko Interview; SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN', 15 Jul 84).....	1
Role of Religious Groups in Reagan Campaign Viewed (Moscow Television Service, 23 Aug 84).....	4
Foreign Correspondents' Assignments Abroad Reported (ZHURNALIST, No 7, Jul 84).....	6
PZPR Official Writes on Cultural Policy (G. Zentek; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 3 Jul 84).....	8
DRA Efforts To Win Over Youth From Traditionalism Described (G. Ustinov; IZVESTIYA, 1 Jun 84).....	11

NATIONAL

Political Shortcomings Noted in Writings of Young Authors (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 23 May 84).....	15
---	----

REGIONAL

Usubaliyev Urges Increase in Role, Activity of Komsomol (T. U. Usubaliyev; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 14 Aug 84).....	20
Turkmen Official Criticizes Construction Industry Performance (S. Babayeva; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 2 Aug 84).....	37
Those Responsible for Baku Riots Punished (KOMMUNIST, 19 May 84).....	40

Exploits of Pro-Bolshevik 'Red Mullah' Recalled (A. Valishev; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 19 Aug 84).....	42
Latvian Komsomol Examines Youth Crime Phenomenon (KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVIY, No 7, Jul 84).....	44
Uzbek People's Control Committee Aktiv on Discipline (PRAVDA VOSTOKA, 19 Aug 84).....	45

INTERNATIONAL

ANATOLIY GROMYKO ASSAILS U.S. AFRICA POLICY

Moscow SEL'SKAYA ZHIZN' in Russian 15 Jul 84 p 3

[Interview with An. D. Gromyko, head of the Africa Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, by K. Mezentsev: "Africa's Strength Lies in Unity." Date and place not given]

[Text] The events on the African continent are arousing great interest on the part of the readers. Our correspondent, K. Mezentsev, met with An. D. Gromyko, head of the Africa Institute and corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and asked him to answer the questions of our paper's readers.

[Question] How does the aggravation of the international situation affect the situation of the African states?

[Answer] The situation on the African continent is not developing in a vacuum. The aggravation of the international situation, which is to be blamed on the most aggressive forces of Imperialism, above all American Imperialism, also has a highly negative effect on African life. In its pursuit of global supremacy, the White House is straining to swell its "military muscles," even though it is perfectly clear that what is required for solving the present acute international problems is reason and good will, not the philosophy and practice of intimidation.

The actions of the American Administration aim not only to upset the military-strategic parity between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. Their aim is to destabilize the situation in the entire world. Such an aggressive policy causes all developing countries, including the African countries, to suffer.

One can adduce many concrete examples of this. It is known, for example, that the main objective underlying the deployment of American nuclear missiles in certain NATO countries is to upset the existing balance of forces on the European continent. One must not forget, however, that from the Italian base of Comiso the American missiles can reach the territory of practically all countries in North Africa and part of the Near Eastern states. Even now the network of military bases, the web of which enmeshes the entire developing

world, allows the United States to keep in check any state it finds "disagreeable." In Washington they assume that establishment of the Central Command (Centcom) with the notorious "rapid deployment forces" should enable them-- whenever "they consider it to be necessary"--to try to tighten the noose around the neck of any African country whose policy does not suit the United States' taste. This must not be permitted. The Africans must vigorously fight this danger and avert it from their continent.

And what is the worth of the various absurd "conceptions" of the American Administration! You see, the master of the White House thinks he has a right to declare any region of the globe that has caught his fancy a "sphere of vital interest to the United States of America." And a large part of Africa already falls under that category. But it is clear to any sensible person that the territory of the African continent is a zone of vital interests of the Africans themselves. And all claims of a different design are illegal and absurd.

[Question] During the term of the present U.S. Administration, the racists of the South African Republic have considerably intensified their aggressive actions. What is the objective of the "strategic alliance" between Washington and Pretoria?

[Answer] For the American monopolies, the south of Africa, where the inhuman apartheid is practiced and where the native population is virtually reduced to a state of half-slavery, is a land reserve for economic plunder. The profits derived by the TNK [Transvaal National Corporation] from this region extremely rich in natural resources are enormous. Naturally, in championing its interests the American Administration is trying to prevent settlement of the situation in Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the racists of Pretoria, and to help the apartheid regime itself get out of its international isolation. During the last few years, the South African Republic has been intensifying its aggressive actions against the "front-line states," above all Angola and Mozambique. The subversive groups UNITA and MNS [not further identified] have been amply supplied with weapons so as to make them intensify their offensive actions. I think that despite all agreements to the contrary this subversive activity of the racists will not be stopped, let alone eliminated.

All of these aspects are links in the single chain of Washington's "pacification plan" for southern Africa. In every possible way the United States protects the South African racists' stratagems, which aim to thwart a settlement of the Namibian problem in accordance with the conditions set forth in U.N. Resolution No. 435.

[Question] Based on principle, the policy of the Soviet Union is opposed to the course pursued by the White House, a course aimed at interference with the internal affairs of the African continent. Please tell us about the basic directions of cooperation between the USSR and the African states.

[Answer] It should be noted that in comparison with the capitalist countries, which for a long time were parent states of African colonies, our country

started much later to develop relations with Africa. Colonialism left behind a heavy legacy and this legacy will continue to affect the life of the continent's developing countries. There is this and the fact that the residential borders of the tribes and peoples do not coincide with the national borders; there are the undeveloped infrastructures and economies, the illiteracy, the absence of medical care, and many other things. Our country is assisting the Africans in solving these urgent problems. Developing cooperation on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, the Soviet Union and other socialist states are helping to develop the national economies of the African countries. In many corners of the continent, the people fondly remember the Soviet physicians, teachers, and college instructors. The Soviet Union supports the developing countries' demands concerning the establishment of a new international economic order; it comes out in favor of noninterference with the internal affairs of independent countries and supports the struggle of the African peoples for elimination of the remainders of colonialism and for attainment of genuine economic and political independence.

[Question] In the view of Soviet experts on Africa, what kind of a future does the continent have?

[Answer] We are taking a positive view of the African states' resources in regard to settling their fundamental problems. For this to be achieved, the main condition is maintenance of peace in the world and, of course, peaceful settlement of the current ethnic, territorial, and other disputes among the Africans. An important factor in Africa's progress should be the radical reorientation of relations with the former parent states and the development of cooperation on the continent. The problem of overcoming economic backwardness is directly bound up with the problems concerning a sociopolitical way of development. We hold--and practical experience confirms this--that under the conditions prevailing in Africa a socialist orientation, the building of socialism, is the most promising way.

Africa's strength lies in unity. And this is understood better and better by the peoples and many leaders of the continent's countries.

8760

CSO: 1807/279

INTERNATIONAL

ROLE OF RELIGIOUS GROUPS IN REAGAN CAMPAIGN VIEWED

LD240203 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1817 GMT 23 Aug 84

[From the "World Today" program presented by Vladimir Dunayev]

[Text] Today, as the Republican convention in Dallas draws to a close in a few hours time, it is fitting to give at least a partial answer to the question: Where does the support for Reagan come from, when his foreign policy is so adventurist, and his domestic policy so obviously serves wealthy America? Reagan has a powerful support apparatus--not merely the state apparatus, not merely the military-industrial complex, not merely the monopolists of the West and the sharetraders of the East coast of America. Take the "electronic preachers," the priests delivering sermons on American television. Their influence is vast. Their audiences number tens of millions. They are believed. They are shrewd, adroit people, who are well able to deliver political sermons, and they are almost all supporters of Reagan, his high priests.

They form the basis of the movement known as the "Moral Majority." Four years ago this movement was able to give Reagan quite a few votes, and quite a few million dollars, and these electronic preachers did much to promote his election. They constantly delivered sermons against the "empire of evil," and for a crusade against the Soviet Union. Reagan even borrowed their phraseology. And now these television prophets are again rooting for Reagan.

Of these high priests, the best known is the preacher Jerry Falwell. He conducts his holy propaganda via 392 television channels and 500 radio stations.

Pastor Robert Schuller, a doctor of theology, is no less well known in California than Falwell. Salvation by computer, he thinks, is a thing pleasing to God; the saving of souls is already a branch of the domestic services. Through a sliding glass wall the service is watched from cars. This is a site for drive-in worship-on-wheels. Here 150 car-lovers of all brands say their prayers. [Video shows a clergyman preaching outdoors, as seen on a TV screen at a drive-in service with rows of parked cars; the offertory is being taken by a man with plate going from car to car].

To the accompaniment of a sermon about Don Quixote, the knights of the church's accounts department take their collection. This is a religious

conveyor belt, a flow line: 1,700 parishioners, not counting these in the carpark, listen to the sermon by Robert Schuller, doctor of theology and professor of account-keeping. [Video shows large congregation seated in church] He conducts a campaign of persecution against peace champions. He anathematizes all who intend to vote for anyone but Reagan.

Not content with the thousands who listen to him on both sides of the glass cathedral in Los Angeles, the pastor-orator has his sermon relayed by several television stations. He is seen and heard by 4 million Americans at once. Pastor Schuller's broadcast is called "The Hour of Strength." America will perish if the supporters of a freeze come to power. The sermon is accompanied by a corps de ballet, jazz, and without fail live advertisements appear with the pastor. Firms vie with each other to place their advertisements in the pastor's program. Every one of these advertisements receives a holy blessing. How many parishioners will now buy golf-clubs? How many cats will meow as they beg for the canned products of this company? [Video shows a bank of TV monitors carrying various advertisements]

And here is Schuller's own advertisement: Our cathedral has a splendid little model in zinc-plated metal: the shepherd with his lambs, God with his flock. Allow us to send you one of these reproductions. You can stand this statuette on your writing-desk, just as I have done. Address your contributions to me, please. [Video shows TV image of statuette]

The Schuller & Company religious concern occupies 12 stories. This building is called the Tower of Hope--hope sustains the faithful. [Video shows outside and inside shots of the tower block, and the interior of an office with people sorting mail]

They send in 50,000 letters per week. Each envelope contains a check. Schuller's net income is up to a million dollars. From here cash is transferred into the Reagan election campaign fund. Divine providence means trading with faith in God. There exist oil industrialists, gold merchants, and here we have a God merchant. What should be believer feel if from the pulpit, from the TV screen, he is called upon in the name of the Father, the Sone and the Holy Spirit, to vote for President Reagan? What, I repeat, should he do? Surely not disobey his pastor?

In a fashionable Los Angeles suburb, in a cozy palace, lives Robert Schuller, an ardent Reagan-supporter and American priest. [Video shows high gates leading to leafy garden]

CSO: 1807/302

INTERNATIONAL

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' ASSIGNMENTS ABROAD REPORTED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 7, Jul 84 pp 24-25

[List of appointments]

[Excerpts] Kazbek Gavrilovich Basiyev has been confirmed as chief of the Soviet Television and Radio Network's correspondent point in Syria.

He was born in 1948. He graduated from the Institute of Asian and African Countries at Moscow University. Beginning in 1977, he worked for the USSR Television and Radio Network as editor and as deputy section chief at the main editorial office for information of the Central Intra-Union Broadcasting Network; since 1983, he has held the post of editor in the section for broadcasts to Afghanistan at the USSR Television and Radio Network's main editorial office for broadcasts to countries of the Middle and Near East.

Valeriy Vasil'evich Volkov has been confirmed as correspondent of the newspaper PRAVDA in Portugal.

He was born in 1938. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He worked for KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA as a literary contributor and as the paper's own correspondent in the Republic of Cuba and in Latin America; subsequently, he worked for the journal NOVOYE VREMYA in the capacity of executive secretary and member of the editorial board. Beginning in 1977, he worked for the newspaper PRAVDA as special correspondent of the section for Asian and African countries and as correspondent in South African countries, and in 1981, he became deputy editor of PRAVDA's international information section.

Al'bert Petrovich Yegorov has been confirmed as chief of the APN [Novosti Press Agency] Buro in the Federal Republic of Germany.

He was born in 1939. He graduated from Tomsk University. He has been working for APN since 1973. He was editor-in-chief of the amalgamated editorial board for integrated propaganda at the main editorial office for West Europe; he worked as correspondent and subsequently became chief of the APN Buro in West Berlin. In 1981, he became editor-in-chief of the amalgamated editorial board for Central Europe of APN's main editorial office for West Europe.

Aleksandr Andreyevich Zhudro has been confirmed as chief of the TASS branch in Lebanon.

He was born in 1954. He graduated from the Institute of Asian and African Countries at Moscow University. He has been working for TASS since 1976. He held the post of editor at the foreign relations section of the Foreign Relations Administration and the post of editor at the TASS correspondents' point in Syria; from 1979 to 1982, he was the agency's correspondent in Syria. Lately he held the post of senior editor of the section for countries of the East at the TASS main editorial office for foreign information.

Vladimir Yefimovich Ivanov has been confirmed as chief of the APN [Novosti Press Agency] Buro in Great Britain.

He was born in 1926. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He has been working for the press since 1952, holding the following posts: senior editor at the Foreign Languages Publishing House; senior editor of the section for books and pamphlets at the Soviet Information Buro; consulting editor for the journal PROBLEMY MIRA I SOTSIALIZMA; scientific consultant for the journal VOPROSY ISTORII KPSS. Beginning in 1972, he worked for APN, holding the following posts: editor-in-chief at the main editorial office for West Europe; editor at the APN Buro in Great Britain; deputy editor-in-chief at the main editorial office for the study of propaganda methods and effectiveness. In 1980, he was appointed deputy editor-in-chief of APN's main editorial office for West Europe.

Vadim Ivanovich Lobachenko has been confirmed as chief of the Soviet Television and Radio Network's branch at the United Nations (New York).

He was born in 1941. He graduated from the Moscow Institute of International Relations. He has been working for the USSR State Television and Radio Network since 1967, holding the following posts: editor; reviewer at the international information section of the main editorial office for information; chief of the Soviet Television and Radio Network's correspondent point in Ethiopia; commentator at the international information section of the main editorial office for information of the Central Television Network. In 1982, he was appointed chief of the Soviet Television and Radio Network's correspondent point in Canada. Candidate of Economic Sciences.

Vladimir Aleksandrovich Serov has been confirmed as chief of the TASS branch in the Federal Republic of Germany.

He was born in 1924. University education. He has been working for TASS since 1956, holding the following posts: editor at the section for countries of Central and North Europe of the Foreign Information Administration; executive producer of current information at the main editorial office for foreign information; editor at the TASS branch in the Federal Republic of Germany. In 1972, he was appointed chief of the press buro at the main editorial office for foreign information. Since 1980, he has worked for TASS as a political reviewer. Candidate of Philosophical Sciences.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo "PRAVDA," "ZHURNALIST," 1984

INTERNATIONAL

PZPR OFFICIAL WRITES ON CULTURAL POLICY

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 3 Jul 84 p 3

[Article by G. Zentek [J. Zietek?], deputy director of the department of culture of the Central Committee of the United Polish Workers Party: "July 22--Day of Poland's Rebirth--The Development of Socialist Culture"]

[Text] Forty years of socialist Poland--this has been a period of unswerving development of Polish national culture. On the basis of fundamental socio-economic progress, parallel with enormous political, ideological and moral reforms, the spiritual wealth of the new Polish society developed. For 40 years the PZPR [United Polish Workers Party] has been managing this process, determining and directing it, and organizing the creative efforts of the people. The cultural policy of the United Polish Workers Party is based on the founding principles of the Leninist theory of the socialist cultural revolution, the concepts of the Polish communists of the inter-war period, and the programmatic documents of the Polish Workers' Party, the development of which had already begun in the years of the Hitlerite occupation. They are supplemented by the generalized experience of the formation of socialist culture accumulated by other communist parties, first of all by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The bond with Marxism-Leninism and with the practice of communist construction determines the class character of the cultural policy of the PZPR. It is an expression of the cultural and social aspirations and hopes of the Polish working class and of all workers.

The class character of cultural policy and the genuine democratization of culture are expressed in the creation of conditions allowing the toiling classes to "emancipate" it; to make all the lasting humanistic values of Polish national culture, created in the thousand years of its development, the property of the people; and to bring it into the cultural heritage of all mankind.

Indeed, the fact that the Polish communists formulated this task at the most dramatic moment in the history of Poland, when the people were waging a mortal struggle with the Hitlerite aggressors, takes on a symbolic significance. In the ideological-programmatic declaration of the Polish workers' party approved in 1943 there was contained a program providing for the development of a network of schools, educational institutions, libraries, houses of culture and other cultural establishments, universal compulsory education for youths up to 16 years of age, and tuition-free education at all levels, which was a necessary condition for access to education for working and peasant youth.

The revolutionary nature of the reforms in the sphere of culture was also manifested in the stimulation of cultural activity of the working class and the peasantry. In the cultural policy of the PZPR, the working class has become the creator, the inspirer and the organizer of the all-encompassing process of the development of the national culture. At the same time it [the cultural policy] is becoming one of the chief spheres of the class struggle. The remnants of bourgeois culture still find support in the private sector of agriculture, in the traditional significance of the church and religion; the sluggish attitude of a certain part of the Polish intelligentsia toward new, progressive social changes has not been fully overcome. There still exist among it theories about culture for the chosen ones, bigotry, petty bourgeois attitudes, fascination with the West, submission to consumerist attitudes and a lack of appreciation of the social significance of artistic creation.

It must be noted that the socialist culture of Poland has always been the object of attacks by western subversive anticommunist centers. The activity of the trade union "Solidarity," which neglected conformity to the laws of social development, including the development of culture as well, also caused considerable harm to Polish culture. The antisocialist forces totally ignored the cultural needs of the toilers. Significant losses to grassroots cultural work in the enterprises were caused.

The PZPR critically appraises the disproportion still remaining between city and country in the field of assimilation to culture. There is still quite a bit to be done in the cultural education of children and youths.

The truth about Poland's present and about the most important problems confronting mankind is not always reflected in art. The party strives to change this situation, giving preference to creative works corresponding to high ideological-artistic values.

A program for the further development of Polish culture, the overcoming of unfavorable manifestations, and the formation of its socialist character is contained in a resolution of the Ninth Congress of the PZPR. The congress pointed out the socio-political and historical necessity of the dissemination of culture over the entire vital activity of society, the constant concern with it, and bringing it first of all to children and youths, workers and peasants. In order to achieve success in this area, it is necessary to ensure universal access to the treasure-house of national and world culture. The Ninth Congress rejected attempts at manipulation of the national cultural heritage for political purposes and emphasized the necessity of strengthening all progressive cultural traditions.

The carrying out of the resolutions of the Ninth Congress in the field of culture has special importance, for in 1980-1981 the antisocialist forces were carrying on a struggle against all forms of state management of culture. The decisive blow to the system of socialist direction of culture was supposed to be the so-called congress of Polish culture, which began December 11, 1981, and the activity of which was cut short by the introduction of martial law. Attempts to deprive the state of the possibility of influencing the course of cultural processes led, in the final analysis, to the disturbance and termination

of many of them. Only the socialist state can harmoniously combine and satisfy the various and complex cultural needs of society and the interests of classes, groups, circles, and the creators and audience of culture.

At this complex moment the state, upon the initiative of the party, has undertaken unprecedented efforts in the legal regulation of all matters connected with culture. For the first time in the history of the Polish state a session of the Sejm, which took place May 3-4, 1982, was dedicated exclusively to problems of culture and education. Laws were approved on the formation of a national council on culture and a fund for the development of culture, and also on the department of the minister of culture and education. Draft bills on the development of culture, on the rights and duties of workers engaged in this field, on art institutes, cinematography, and on the protection of monuments of culture and of museums, were worked out and then submitted for public discussion. A plan for the reform of cinematography was prepared.

The carrying out of the resolutions of the Ninth Congress has essentially changed the situation which had arisen in creative circles in the years 1980-1981, when a considerable part of the creative intelligentsia submitted to pressure from anti-socialist forces, to the call to internal emigration and to the boycott of those supporting the party's policy, exhibited passivity and apathy, and did not wish to take part in social activity.

Today the political situation in these circles is taking shape under the influence of the party, the chief form of the work of which is persuasion, the gaining of confidence, and the bringing in of the creative intelligentsia to cooperation in the resolution of vital problems.

Measures for the improvement of the material circumstances of creative workers have great significance. Resolutions on raising honoraria for literary work, the creation of a literary fund, the change in wages of film producers, the increase in wages for technical workers in film studios, and other resolutions in this direction, were received by them with great gratitude.

At the present time the ranks of creative activists taking active part in the patriotic movement of the national renaissance, in the life of a society that is building socialism, are growing. Creative associations are participating more energetically in the carrying out of the party's cultural policy.

The analysis of the complexities of the processes taking place in the development of the national culture, undertaken in connection with the 40th anniversary of the People's Republic of Poland, demonstrates what role in this has belonged, and belongs, to party policy. This analysis also makes it possible to objectively estimate the achievements of Polish society in this area as well. An authentic revolution in education has been carried out, the providing of access to culture for the workers of city and country has been increased in an unparalleled manner, and a solid material foundation for their cultural activity has been laid. The increased creative activity of the working class as a result of the 40-year development of people's Poland is a most important transformation in Polish national culture. Its socialist essence is a lasting, and the most important, achievement of the cultural policy of the PZPR.

INTERNATIONAL

DRA EFFORTS TO WIN OVER YOUTH FROM TRADITIONALISM DESCRIBED

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 84 p 5

[Article by G. Ustinov]

[Text] The morning scene takes place in the neighboring courtyard. The daughters of Sattar the shopkeeper, the splendid seven dirty-faced and motley dressed creations, having divided into two teams, which was a bit younger, began to sing with an inimitable seriousness in its voice:

The day after next is a holiday,
We will wake the mullah's chickens
And toss millet to them,
Then the mullah will be happy!

To which the older children grandly respond:

The day after next is a holiday,
We will tease the mullah's chickens,
And won't feed them any millet,
Our mullah will be surprised!

The game continues until one of the teams bursts out laughing (momentary loss). Or until the mother shouts at the girls. "Quiet down! Leave the mullah and his chickens alone!"

When this happens, the girls settle down for a minute, and then strike up a new verse:

A small boat floats down the stram,
And in it is a little girl,
It rocks on the waves,
And is drowned in tears.

Among the voices, one stands out louder than the rest. It belongs to the shopkeeper's oldest daughter, 13 year old Sémul. As far back as a year and a half ago when I moved into this family's neighborhood, while treating the children to candy, I teased her: "Sémul'-omul'." But now it is out of the question to offer her chocolate. This past spring she joined the

ranks of eligible young ladys, she covers her face with a shawl, and in the evenings her father is visited by bearded old men wearing turbans. They negotiate for many hours. It is good if such an interlocutor is a match-maker or future father-in-law, but he may turn out to be the fiance.

The Sattar family lives according to ancient rules, to laws which were in operation 100...200...500 years ago. The daughters do not attend school, even though it is right across the street. Their days consist of playing "house," "wedding," or "funeral." Their talk is of what kind of husband they will get: handsome or homely, young or old, healthy or sick, rich or poor. Their friends are dolls sewn from rags, depicting the groom and the bride, living in a small mud hut, with a fence around it: an exact replica of their parents' mud-walled hut. Their future lies with the stranger that offers Sattar the greatest amount for the bride. Sattar is a man of modest means. His trade is in his shop, where he listlessly arranges on the counter soap, carrots, and ball-point pens with dried-up ink. All of his hopes lie on the bride money that he will receive for the daughters.

But on the other side of the fence is a different world. Every day, from morning until night, childrens' voices ring out from the school, the young boys dressed in different colored clothing run about the schoolyard, and the girls sedately stroll about, holding hands. All the girls are dressed alike: black dresses, black shoes and stockings, with white scarves on their heads. But there are days when many of the children come to school dressed in white shirts and blouses, and on their chests the freshly-pressed pioneer kerchief proudly flutters, dyed in the three national colors: red, black, and green.

Children. This is one of the paramount concerns of the republic, as pointed out by the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan before it came into power in April 1978. It made such a comment because the children were a pariah of the old society. The vast majority of them were doomed to a half-starved life, hard work beginning at the age of 6-8, spiritual ignorance and illiteracy, and often--very often--to an early death.

The celebrated Afthan poet and publicist Bakhtanay told me, "My father, a peasant, had 13 children. Only two stepped over the threshold of childhood--my sister and me. The others died in infancy. My father, to this day, thanks Allah for sparing him a son and a daughter."

Illness and death were the main nursemaids in the cradles of Afghan children. In child mortality, Afghanistan outdistanced practically all other countries of the world.

The party also understood something else. In order to make the transition from a backward feudal society to today's dynamic society possible in fact, and so as not to link the revolution with centuries-old backwardness and inveterate prejudice, it is necessary to cultivate a new generation, free from stagnation and conservatism, with a fresh sharp-sighted outlook on life, and with deep knowledge and progressive convictions.

It is impossible to do this without new schools.

Dismantling the old system of education, which had 20 secondary schools to the elite, and small district and kishlak schools, without classrooms and books, with half-blocked windows and semi-literate mullahs instead of teachers, began immediately after the revolution. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) Revolutionary Council, in its decree No 26, publicly declared school to be a free, democratic, and no-charge institution--open to all, but primarily for children of the poor. The main task was voiced thusly: school must give children not only knowledge, but also a new ideology, and were possible (in the long term everywhere), a profession.

The Ministry of Education, which existed previously, but had a meager budget and played a pitiful role in the old apparatus, suddenly became one of the main institutions of the state. It received previously unheard of amounts of money. The leaders understood that this area was now more important than any other. In a few years it will give society that which it currently lacks most of all--educated people.

There are not enough teachers. They began to increase admissions to pedagogical institutes, to open short-term courses and seminars. Pedagogy lessons were introduced into the senior secondary-school classes. And all the new youthful teachers for the rural youngsters travelled to the farthest provinces and to the remote and sleepy interior.

For the first time the children received textbooks. And they were free. The chairman of the board of the Writers Union of Pandjir told me, that because of the paper shortage in Kabul, it is difficult to publish a new novel or new collection of poetry. But today's textbooks--and he stressed this--are tomorrow's great literature and a boundless reading audience.

There are not enough school buildings. Even in Kabul, studies are conducted in three shifts. All together, working on days off and in the evenings, they fixed up the schools and built volleyball courts--an unprecedented deed--and large soccer fields beside the schools. In one of the classrooms they tried, without fail, to set up lathes or joiners benches, metal working benches, and sewing machines. It was difficult to procure them. In return, many parents became willing to send their children to school: it was not known, they say, whether mathematics will be taught, but the lesson in work will serve them in the future--this is for sure.

There have never been desks in the vast majority of Afghan schools. The children sat on the floor. Minister of Education Qayyumi related this story to me. "I went to Comrade Karmal with this problem. He supported me. The government allocated a large amount of money. We distributed a part of it to the provinces, and with the rest I questioned the first secretary of the Kabul party city committee, Zokhur. Who makes desks? A state furniture industry in this city, for all practical purposes, does not exist.

Comrade Zokhur gathered together in the city committee all joiner-craftsmen in the capital--naturally, not party members--and appealed to their paternal feelings. In three months, up to the start of the current school year, they made 22,000 desks, but even with that number there were not enough for the city. The same was done in other places, and where they were not successful they bought carpets and reversible rugs and spread them on the bare earth floors in the classrooms.

And so the first steps were taken. A new, wonderful life opened up in front of the Afghankids in all its fullness... I would like to conclude my reporting here, not to continue it. However, an undeclared war is going on in this country, and one of the main targets of reaction is the schools, the children, and their teachers.

The anxiety of the people's power concerning the growing generation has deeply disturbed the enemies of the republic. The enemy can see that he does not have a chance of winning the battle for the minds and hearts of the children.

The revolution is fighting for the new generation with confidence in its rightness, in its undertakings. It is good, sagacious, its purposes are honorable and clear. What is the counterrevolution using to oppose it? Sadistic cruelty. Incurable conservatism. False slogans which even those who advance them do not believe.

They blow up school buildings, shoot down the small passengers on school business, massacre teachers' families, explode bombs in overcrowded theaters during childrens performances... Each year these oppressors are destroying hundreds of centers of education across the country. Once again I quote Minister of Education Qayyumi, "Last year we restored 1,700 schools destroyed by the oppressors, which cost 156 million Afghani. If only these resources and funds were used for the construction of new educational establishments..."

That is why--and the republic is not ashamed to mention this today--that there are even fewer schools in the DRA today than there were in 1977, and the number of students, in spite of the enormous efforts of the party organs and local authorities, only now has approached the pre-revolutionary level. That is why it is impossible for the time being to make education, even elementary education, compulsory and millions of barefooted country boys, together with their fathers, perform excruciating work in the fields all day, and in the evenings pluck out thorns from calloused feet and no resident of the capital can make Settar send his daughters to school.

That is why undertakers come to families of young teachers dispersed among the provinces no less commonly than to families of soldiers in the Afghan army. That is why militia posts stand in front of every school, and in the pioneer camp in Kandahar I saw 12- and 13-year old boys and girls with rifles slung over their shoulders. And so here, today, one can find the camp duty familiar to all of us...

NATIONAL

POLITICAL SHORTCOMINGS NOTED IN WRITINGS OF YOUNG AUTHORS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 23 May 84 p 6

[Excerpt from F.F. Kuznetsov's report: "Great Responsibility"]

[Text] Let us look back. What mountain peaks of the human spirit are behind us: Pushkin, Gogol', Dostoyevskiy, Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gor'kiy, Mayakovskiy, and Sholokhov. These are the names that light up our way. It is a great honor, but also a great responsibility to be part of a literature with such deep-rooted traditions and such achievements. I am intentionally placing the plant on the level of the highest mark because of the seriousness, passion, and earnestness of attitude toward life in general and toward the people's life in particular that has always distinguished our native literature, the great Russian and classical Soviet literature. This is the quality of seriousness of attitude toward life and toward one's work that has determined its successes.

In the world today there are processes of exceptional complexity that cannot but determine the position of any person, let alone writers. When we speak of the contemporary ideological struggle, it is not just a matter of a struggle on the level of ideology, but also on the level of the human spirit and morals and on the level of the philosophy of man and that of history. And under these conditions we must be aware of the great historical responsibility that fell on the shoulders of our country, our society, our intelligentsia, and our people.

The new man cannot be formed without the foundation of the humane tradition common to all mankind, which has been formed by the entire previous development of mankind. But while upholding the basic fundamental humanistic values of man and society, we inevitably arrive at this: How great is the role of man's social, political, and public position in the contemporary world.

Why is the exactness of the internal directions with which a young writer enters literature so important? Primarily because we live in a special country, a country that is incomparable in relation to any other in the force and depth of its literature and its cultural tradition. The words of one ancient book are applicable to our work as perhaps not to any other.

We will paraphrase them as applied to us: Literature is a feast where many are called but few are chosen. Because literature is primarily talent, and V.I. Lenin said that talent is a rarity, it must be supported. But talent is still only a condition of creativity. The direction of the talent and that which it serves--which ideas, internal goals, convictions, and ideals the writer serves--are extremely important.

When associating with young literacy people, I sometimes sense an inability, a reluctance to ponder these questions, and this is what is disturbing. The first thing, without which there is no writer, is culture. In this regard, our country is experiencing an especially excellent and at the same time in its own way a complex, difficult time. This is the seventh decade that we have been living on the earth, if one thinks of socialism. The cultural revolution in our country has led to a rapid process of cultural development and great attention to it, beginning with education. The Basic Directions for General Education and Vocational School Reform have just come into effect. Millions of people today have become familiar with culture and creativity. And this, by the way, is becoming part of the basic characteristics of the development of our life as it advances toward communism. But precisely this excellent feature sometimes has its opposite side, when extensive development at times results in semi-culture for some people. The sad thing is not that the cultured layer in a contemporary young writer is often not a layer but a film. The sad thing is the frequent lack of understanding of his narrow-mindedness and the absence or lack of a desire to become cultured, educated, thoughtful, and intellectual in the true sense of these words. The sad thing is that some of our writers rely on their "guts," on the blind belief that when there is talent, great literature is possible on the level of sensations without the inclusion of a mighty work of human thought. Today the lack of culture in the broad sense of this word limits to a considerable extent the literature of our young and not-so-young writers. The concept of "self-education" has almost gone out of use. We all expect that when we graduate from a literary institute or another higher educational institution we have become familiar with culture. And in some segments of young literary people, the orientation toward lack of culture has even become fashionable; it has become fashionable not to read books. The first (internal direction) which I would like to call upon is respect for culture, not simply respect but persistent, systematic education and reading, reading, and reading.

And in this connection, the second internal direction that each person who enters literature must have is morals, not only with regard to the world but also with regard to literature. The aggression of consumerism does not by-pass the literary environment. The pragmatism which today is clearly noticeable in the young literary environment is troubling. The troubling thing is the age-old aim for publication and for success first of all and mainly for success for the sake of success.

But of course the most basic of all, the foundation is a writer's civic position, political culture, and capacities and capabilities for being deeply and accurately aware of contemporaneity and history, for understanding

the life of the epoch, and for occupying a worthy place in it. It was always obligatory for our literature and for the writer to occupy the position of defender of the people's [culture] and of a person caring for his people, society, country, and for the common task. But in order for the public and civic tone in a creative work and actual behavior to become predominant, deep philosophical and ideological education of one's personality is necessary. A nationwide scale of thinking and a nationwide view of the world is obligatory for current literature. If one goes into literature and sets small goals, then the work is doomed to fail beforehand. And in such a case, it would be better to be a good engineer than an average, mediocre writer, because to be in art or in literature in the role of a mediocrity is purely degrading as a human being; it means depriving oneself of human happiness and the sense of meaningful being.

I will risk provoking the displeasure of aesthetes--and to put it more precisely, literary philistines--and say a word of praise for politics as the area of thought and activity concerning millions of people without which there is no great literature. Politics today is the party's contemporary thought and activity guided by science, the latest achievements of Marxist-Leninist social science, comprehensive knowledge of life's real processes, and a deeply patriotic and at the same time international sense. Our party's contemporary political thought is an excellent school for literature, because literature is not only sensation but also a school of social thought and patriotic and civil thought.

But there is a danger here of simplification, of straightening out the truth, and there is a danger of ignoring the specifics of literature and of artistry, which inevitably produces the ills of illustrativeness. Unfortunately, there is much illustrativeness in our literature today.

The contemporary reader does not accept a superficial interpretation of life in literature. The party expects from us a thorough examination of reality and a greater boldness in the presentation of urgent problems.

Both readers and writers scrutinize and read with the greatest attention the basic political documents of the time, which enrich us with a complete understanding of the basic and predominant tasks and tendencies and of the key problems of the present and future. I am referring to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of subsequent Central Committee plenums and the speeches of Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the February and April (1984) Central Committee plenums, at meetings with voters and metallurgists, and at the commission for the preparation of new wording of the CPSU Program. These speeches guide all of us toward an extremely serious, civic-minded, and honest attitude toward life and literature.

An increase in active social involvement and responsibility, development of initiative and practicality, and education in conscientious discipline and intolerance toward shortcomings--these and other traits of a person's moral behavior and a civic-minded attitude toward one's work distinguish the character of a contemporary hero in life as well as in literature.

Unfortunately, however, so far [these are encountered] more often in real life than in literature, which conducts its search for such characters very slowly.

In the books of some writers, especially young ones, contemporary man is perceived at a clearly underestimated level of civic, social and political consciousness. Is this not the main reason and explanation for why great unforgettable characters of active social activity and truly heroic characters of our time are encountered so rarely thus far in contemporary literature? It is necessary that the majority of talented and primarily young writers "hear" this social type of the epoch and respond to it so that this hero would occupy an appropriate place in our literature.

It is not accidental that the party pays such great attention today to honest work as a moral factor and a vital basis of the people's spiritual health. Precisely this idea became one of the leading ideas in the document on school reform. The party's attention to work, the deep respect toward a working man which was obvious to all during, for example, K.U. Chernenko's meeting with the workers of Serp i Molot [Plant], is an object lesson for us writers.

The people's large-scale and great character has always been at the center of attention of our multinational Soviet literature. It is alarming that such a type of character is beginning to be replaced in some works by personages of a totally different making and different destiny: all kinds of failures who are wandering through life without a serious profession, socially meaningful conflicts, or a serious pursuit. Such characters have filled up pages of some of our books, plays, and films.

The criteria are totally mixed up. In this, criticism does not note that the nature of the drabness and mediocrity in literature has undergone a qualitative change. Previously the low quality of literary works was mainly due to the lack of literary culture on the part of some writers. Presently the reason, to a considerable extent, is different: It is primarily public indifference, social isolation, the deficiency or total absence of an emphatic, personal, and civic-minded attitude toward the fate of the fatherland and toward the life of the people. This leads the authors of such works--with all of their obvious literary refinement and skill--toward shallowness and a distorted unrealistic portrayal of reality. There is much of such falsification in our contemporary poetry, especially of young writers. Works of a similar type also appear in prose.

What is especially troubling is the touch of negativism and disrespect for the common man and working man which has appeared in recent years and which was always forbidden in Russian literature. Daily life has suddenly begun to be portrayed in some works in intentionally vulgarized and sometimes unkind, ironical tones. I am told that the authors of such works are conducting a struggle against the lack of spirituality and

philistinism, but this is not the case. Let us recall the humanistic tradition of the great Russian literature, which never fought the lack of spirituality from positions of a lack of spirituality. Unfortunately, criticism is silent so far about this; it raises the criteria of exactingness very cautiously.

In other words, the causes of our weaknesses, especially in the literature of young writers, are to a considerable extent ideological. Many of us think that talent is the main thing. But talent is far from everything. The second necessary component of an artistic creative work is the personality of the creator. The attention to the development of one's own personality, to its internal world, and the development of a deeper and more precise public position are obligatory for a writer if he is striving toward serious and great literature. The decree of the CPSU Central Committee "Work with Creative Youth," which is a long-term program for our activities, speaks of this convincingly. The path toward this naturally cannot lie through public indifference or through careerism. It is impossible to create anything worthy in literature without love of one's country and people and with a negative attitude toward reality. The love of the socialist fatherland, party spirit, national character, and civic mindedness--there are the main coordinates in creative work and the main condition so that a writer's talent and his gift would not only be expressed but also maintained on the level of our great traditions, great literature, and our great reader.

12478

CSO: 1800/410

REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV URGES INCREASE IN ROLE, ACTIVITY OF KOMSOMOL

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 14 Aug 84 pp 1-3

[Speech by T. U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the CP of Kirghizia Central Committee at the meeting of the republic party aktiv: "Further Enhancing the Role and Activeness of the Komsomol and All Young People in Kirghizstan is the Most Important Task of the Republic Party Organization"]

[Text] In accordance with the behests of the great Lenin, the CPSU has always paid close attention to its work with the youth as a most important strategic task. Problems of the communist upbringing of young people were profoundly discussed in the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and the reports and speeches by Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

The essentially important requirements of improving Komsomol activities and the party's guidance of the Komsomol were voiced by Comrade K. U. Chernenko at the All-Army Conference of Secretaries of Komsomol Organizations. In his outstanding and profoundly substantiated speech, Konstantin Ustinovich set as the main assignment of the Soviet youth "to become fully involved in this difficult and comprehensive work which the party defines as perfecting developed socialism."

The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Further Improving the Party's Leadership of the Komsomol and Upgrading Its Role in the Communist Education of the Youth" was a new programmatic party document.

Party and Komsomol members and all working people in the republic as throughout the country welcomed with tremendous approval the CPSU Central Committee decree and Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech on problems of party work with the youth. Today an interested discussion of such documents is comprehensively taking place at plenums of party and Komsomol committees, meetings of the party-Komsomol aktiv, in labor collectives and in primary party and Komsomol organizations. Everywhere specific steps are being drafted to implement the party's decisions and instructions contained in Comrade K. U. Chernenko's speech on strengthening the party's leadership of the Komsomol and upgrading its role in the building of socialism and its youth upbringing.

Our party notes with warm gratitude that the Soviet youth and the Komsomol, its battle vanguard, are making a substantial contribution to the development

of the economy and culture. Their political and labor activeness are steadily growing in the constructive life of the Soviet people. The examples of the Kirghiz SSR are a clear manifestation of this fact.

Today the Kirghiz Komsomol rallies within its ranks more than 628,000 young men and women. Workers account for 31 percent and kolkhoz members for 9.4 percent. More than 54 percent of Komsomol members are employed in the republic's national economy; more than 79 percent of Komsomol members are directly employed in material production. For the republic as a whole, young people under 30 account for one-half of those employed in industry, construction and services and about two-thirds of all rural workers. Today some 142,000 Komsomol members are working in agricultural production; last year alone their number increased by 8,500. Today more than 25,000 Komsomol members work as shepherds and milkmaids. It is noteworthy that an increase in the number of rural young workers, actively participating in resolving the Food Program, is taking place above all among mechanizers, livestock breeders and agricultural specialists. During this five-year plan 18,000 people have gone into animal husbandry on Komsomol assignment alone.

The number of engineers, technicians and other economic specialists who are members of Komsomol organizations is increasing. Today one out of five physicians and one out of three teachers in the republic is a Komsomol member. The educational standards of Komsomol members are rising with every passing year. Today 66 percent of them have higher, incomplete higher and secondary education.

The republic's Komsomol is a truly international organization which rallies members of more than 80 nations and ethnic groups.

The Komsomol is the main reserve for the reinforcement of party ranks. Almost 34,000 Komsomol members or more than 71 percent of all new party members joined the party after the promulgation of the CPSU Central Committee decree on Kirghizia, as party and candidate party members. In 1983 the share of Komsomol members among accepted candidate members in the republic was about 72 percent.

In implementing the resolutions of the 26th Party Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums, the republic's party organization, Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev emphasized, are improving the forms and methods of Komsomol leadership. Particular attention is being paid to strengthening the party's influence among young people through the communists working in Komsomol organizations. Currently 19,000 party members are working in Komsomol organizations, heading more than 75 percent of the primary and shop Komsomol organizations and production collectives. One out of three young party members is a member of a Komsomol bureau or committee. The live ties between party organizations and the Komsomol are also manifested in the fact that hundreds of youth leaders are members of leading organs, from bureaus and committees of primary organizations to party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms.

Many party organizations regularly hear reports submitted by party members working in the Komsomol and help them in their practical work. They see to

it, with their help, that educational work in Komsomol organizations is organically related to the implementation of national economic plans for socioeconomic development, upgrading public production efficiency and strengthening discipline and organization in all sectors of our activity.

In Frunze, for example, communists working in Komsomol organizations in a number of machine-building enterprises and scientific research collectives initiated the mobilization of efforts of young scientific and engineering and technical personnel for accelerating scientific and technical progress. This useful initiative was supported by the Frunze city party committee. Today the city has 72 councils of young scientists and specialists who direct the efforts of the young people toward the extensive practical application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress.

The Kara-Kul party gorkom supported the initiative of the city's Komsomol members under the slogan of "Individual Account of Saved Materials for Every Competitor." This initiative was taken up by young working people in other towns. Today the republic's Komsomol organization has opened 105,000 individual and 3,259 collective economy and thrift accounts. In 1983 the republic's Komsomol members and young people contributed more than 700,000 rubles, 5,000 tons of metal, more than 1,500 tons of liquid fuel, 3,850,000 kilowatt hours of electric power, more than 184,000 square meters of fabrics and many other material resources to the all-union economy and thrift account.

Some experience in strengthening the party's influence on the rural youth through Komsomol-youth collectives has been acquired by the Osh party obkom. This is exemplified by the fruitful activities of the Komsomol-youth link at the Yassy Sovkhoz, Uzgenskiy Rayon, headed by party member Dzh. Moydunov. For the past 8 consecutive years this link has averaged no less than 100 quintals of corn grain per hectare. Within that period its labor productivity more than tripled.

It is noteworthy that youth labor collectives are achieving highest possible results in their work. Thus, whereas average grain corn yields in the republic equaled 62 quintals per hectare in 1983, an average of 75 quintals was grown over an area of 17,000 hectares by the Komsomol-youth collectives.

The young animal husbandrymen obtained 103 lambs per 100 ewes (the republic's average is 95); they milked 2,695 kilograms per fodder-fed cow (2,662 kilograms for the republic) and sheared 3.4 kilograms of wool per sheep (3.2 kilograms for the republic).

The party organizations at construction projects have begun to pay greater attention to the creation and strengthening of Komsomol-youth collectives. Currently 38,000 young men and women, including 16,000 Komsomol members, are working at the republic's construction sites in 530 Komsomol-youth collectives.

The Komsomol and the young people respond to the party's concern with gratitude and specific practical accomplishments. They are working honestly, conscientiously and with a profound awareness of their personal responsibility for the projects of the country, the republic and the labor collectives. Thousands of young men and women are actively participating in the

movement "shock labor, knowledge, initiative and creativity of the youth in the 11th Five-Year Plan!" They are achieving good results in implementing the party's tasks of increasing labor productivity by 1 percent above the plan and lowering production costs by an additional 0.5 percent.

The Komsomol organizations in VUZs, technicums and general education and vocational technical schools have completed a great number of good and socially useful projects which gained them universal recognition.

This includes excellent grades, Leninist examinations and sociopolitical practice and the student construction detachment movement. Suffice it to say that in the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan alone the republic's student detachment used 179 million rubles' worth of capital investments; this includes construction and installation projects worth almost 41 million rubles.

The republic's Komsomol members in the VUZs consider participation in building the Kirghizstan Sovkhoz in Yaroslavl Oblast their international duty. The young people are focusing their strength and energy on the transformation of the Nonchernozem. Every year several hundred young men and women go to work in that sovkhoz on republic Komsomol assignments. The republic's VUZ student construction detachments alone used more than 4.7 million rubles' worth of capital investments in the Nonchernozem.

The summer labor quarter has become a real school for the labor training of students. More than 200,000 high school students worked in fields, farms, forestry farms, enterprises and organizations during the summer of 1983. Student production brigades are becoming an increasing part of the rural schools. Today the republic has about 1,000 student production brigades totaling more than 50,000 high school members. In 1983 the members of student production brigades cultivated 27,000 hectares of land on which they grew thousands of tons of corn, animal feed root crops, potatoes, cotton, sugar beets, vegetables, fruits and fodder. Many school students in the republic have actively joined the "Animal Husbandry Is a Shock Komsomol Project" movement. Last year they cared for more than 150,000 weak sheep and lambs.

However, the managements of the ministries of agricultural and fruit and vegetable farming and many kolkhozes and sovkhozes failed to show the necessary attention to the work of student production brigades and insufficiently supplied them with necessary agricultural equipment and land.

The school reform calls for radical improvements in the work of labor associations of high school students. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Improving the Labor Upbringing, Training and Vocational Guidance of School Students and the Organization of Their Useful Productive Labor" especially emphasizes that executive committees of rayon soviets of people's deputies and the ministries of agriculture and the fruit and vegetable industry and education and farm managers must provide conditions for organizing their activities with the rights of structural farm subunits within each rural school.

The Komsomol committees must take steps to develop the patriotic movement of secondary school students under the slogan "My Work Blends With the Work of My Republic." They must comprehensively back the organizational, ideological and economic aspects of this valuable initiative of secondary school students.

As we know, on 1 September the country will celebrate Knowledge Day, a holiday which does not appear on the calendar of any other country. The party and Komsomol organizations and the collectives of schools and enterprises must welcome this holiday of knowledge with specific accomplishments in the implementation of the school reform.

The reform stipulates the conversion of training workshops in vocational and technical schools to structural subunits of base enterprises and including the goods produced by the students in the work plan of the base enterprise. Close ties must be established between schools, PTU [vocational-technical schools] and base enterprises. It is a question above all of significantly increasing the useful results of student work. This can be achieved only with the efficient utilization of available production facilities. An efficient system must be developed for placing orders and for material supplies to schools. However, such problems are being unsatisfactorily resolved. The Gosplan and the oblast and rayon executive committees have not taken a firm stance on this matter.

Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev further pointed out that the republic's Komsomol and young people are doing shock work in the fourth year of the five-year plan. This was manifested with particular clarity in the course of the labor turn of duty dedicated to the 60th anniversary of naming the Komsomol after Vladimir Il'ich Lenin. Nearly 24,000 young workers fulfilled ahead of schedule their assignments for the first 7 months of this year; 7,000 completed their plans for the first 4 years of the five-year plan. More than 150,000 young working people are participating in the movement for communist attitude toward labor.

The Komsomol and the young people invested a great deal of creative energy, forces and knowledge in the overfulfillment of the plans for industrial output in the republic for the first 7 months of the year; labor productivity has increased considerably and production costs have declined; compared to the same period in 1983, more cattle, poultry, milk, eggs and wool were sold to the state. The young people are actively participating in the dedicated struggle waged by the rural workers for ensuring the full supply of animal feed for the winter and for fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan for the production and sale to the state of all types of animal husbandry goods, grain, tobacco, cotton, sugar beets, vegetables and other crops during the anniversary year.

Some successes were achieved in capital construction and in the development of science, education, health care and culture. The ever increasing labor and political upsurge of the Komsomol and of all Kirghiz youth is clearly visible in all of this.

The Komsomol members and young people are participating with increasing energy in sociopolitical life and the administration of governmental and

public affairs. Nine young Kirghiz are USSR Supreme Soviet deputies; 78 are members of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet, or 22.3 percent of its total, and 36.6 percent are members of local soviets of people's deputies. More than 35,000 young men and women are members of elected trade union organs and about 24,000 of them are members of the people's control organs. The homeland has highly rewarded the dedicated work of Komsomol members. In recent years 533 of them were awarded USSR orders and medals and 470 were presented with honor certificates and certificates of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet. Within that time 10 Komsomol youth collectives and 57 young men and women were awarded the honorific title of Komsomol laureate and Kirghiz Leninist Komsomol laureate.

The many-faceted tasks of improving the develop socialist society and the intensified confrontation between the two world systems necessitate further improvement in the party's leadership of the Komsomol and the entire upbringing of young people and energizing of their participation in building socialism.

Many unresolved problems remain in work with young people and in the activities of Komsomol organizations. The reasons for shortcomings in Komsomol work lie in the forms and methods, in the very style of Komsomol activities. Labor and social passiveness, individualism, lack of discipline and other negative manifestations may be found among a certain segment of young people. Thus, many Komsomol members who work in industry and agriculture failed to fulfill their plans and socialist obligations. For the republic as a whole, young people under 30 account for most of the working time losses caused by absenteeism, tardiness and cadre turnover.

In Talas Oblast some 3,000 Komsomol members failed to fulfill their plans and socialist obligations last year. Furthermore, many Komsomol members in the oblast are totally unemployed and are leading a meaningless way of life. Only 10 percent of the working youth in the oblast are members of Komsomol-youth collectives.

Many oblast Komsomol organizations and the Talas Komsomol obkom itself are not struggling against idlers and young people frittering away their time; they are not developing an atmosphere of intolerance of parasites, waste-makers and labor discipline violators but are carried away by sensationalism and papershuffling.

One of the explanations for this situation is that the Talas party obkom (Comrades Abdrayev and Boykov) is not closely studying the activities of the Komsomol obkom and does not take to task party committees and primary party organizations which have weakened their work with Komsomol organizations and are paying no attention to their work and concerns.

The CPSU Central Committee decree emphasizes that the party's leadership of the Komsomol must have a planned and systematic nature. It is important to study continually and extensively the social and ideological processes which are taking place in youth circles, to analyze them systematically and to help the Komsomol organizations in selecting main trends and most efficient work methods.

However, the style of management of many of our party committees is very inconsistent with such basic CPSU Central Committee requirements. For example, the number of young people of working age is growing in the Chuyskaya Valley and, according to State Committee for Labor data, this increase could fully match manpower requirements in the valley rayons. Yet today the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the area are short of more than 6,000 mechanizers, more than 370 shepherds, milking machine operators, etc. The young people continue to leave the villages. Thus, only 160 of more than 1,000 kolkhoz members at the Kolkhoz imeni XXI Parts"yezda in Sokulukskiy Rayon, are under 30.

Naturally, migration processes are caused by specific objective reasons. That, however, is not the main thing. Wherever proper concern is shown and suitable conditions created, the young people continue to live and work in the countryside. Thus, at the cattle-raising complex of the Kolkhoz imeni Lenin, Alamedinskiy Rayon, where shift work has been organized, where the workers have 2 days off per week and high-level mechanization and automation exist, there is virtually no youth turnover.

Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev emphasized that greater attention must be paid to rural youth and everything necessary done to ensure their productive work and meaningful recreation.

One of the most important aspects of the party's leadership of the Komsomol is strengthening the party nucleus in Komsomol organizations. The work of the party member in the Komsomol is a responsible party assignment which must be carried out honorably.

The problem of strengthening the party nucleus in the Komsomol must be resolved above all by radically improving the reinforcement of party ranks with the best Komsomol members who deserve the trust of joining our party ranks.

During the first half of the year, nearly 72 percent of the newly accepted candidate party members came with Komsomol recommendations. At the same time, less than half of the newly accepted CPSU members in the republic were recommended by the Komsomol.

In a number of rayons many party candidate members doing Komsomol work joined the CPSU without Komsomol raykom recommendations. This is a serious shortcoming.

We must always remember that it is only the best Komsomol alumni who have the right to join the party's ranks. The responsibility of Komsomol committees in recommending Komsomol members for party membership must be enhanced. The Komsomol organizations must make a profound study of the practical, political and moral qualities of those recommended for joining the party. This must be done openly, in the eyes of everyone, and the opinion of Komsomol members must be considered. Komsomol recommendations are an important document the significance of which must not be depreciated.

Comrade Usubaliyev further discussed the style and methods of Komsomol guidance. Commands are counterindicated to this style. Constant advice must

be sought from the Komsomol members. Their views must be considered and they must be persuaded. This is the only method which can ensure successful work. The development of such qualities in every party member working in the Komsomol should be the subject of constant attention of party committees. Unfortunately, cases are still frequent in which the party committee, after recommending a party member for work with the Komsomol is no longer interested in the way he works, if he is successful or needs help. Here is an example: the Sverdlovskiy party raykom recommended Comrade Kulikov for the position of Komsomol raykom first secretary. This seems to have concluded the matter. The new Komsomol raykom secretary was uninformed about many problems. She allowed a large number of errors in her work and an indiscriminate choice of cadres. All of this could have been avoided had the party raykom supervised the work of the Komsomol raykom.

We know the great importance of regular meetings between leading party, soviet and economic personnel and party members working in the Komsomol and among young people. However, this does not take place everywhere. Over the past 2 years the first secretaries of the Issyk-Atinskiy (Comrade Kenesariyev), Moskovskiy (Comrade Logvinov), Panfilovskiy (Comrade Kokoyev), Manasskiy (Comrade Aytkulov) and Chatkalskiy (Comrade Koshbayev) party raykoms did not participate even in the work of the Komsomol committee plenums in their rayons. The party's requirement of maintaining permanent contacts between party leaders and young people and the active participation of party members and all leading cadres in the communist upbringing of the growing generation must be implemented not in words but in actions.

It is in the traditions of the Leninist party to assign to the Komsomol the solution of the most major national economic problems of particular importance to the country. Such outstanding youth qualities as great energy, dedication, enthusiasm and a feeling for the new must be maximally channeled into the solution of the most important national economic problem: converting the economy to intensive development on the basis of accelerated scientific and technical progress.

In terms of the specific formulation of this task as applicable to the republic's conditions, Comrade Usubaliyev said, we are not satisfied with the pace of technical updating of production facilities. Many republic workers are still performing manual labor. Meanwhile, plans for the application of the achievements of science and technology remain unfulfilled. Labor productivity is still growing sluggishly at many republic enterprises. In the first half of this year almost one out of six industrial enterprises in the republic failed to fulfill its obligations for above-plan increases in labor productivity. More than 26 percent of the total number of enterprises failed to fulfill their planned indicators for reducing production costs. A particularly large number of such enterprises belong to the Ministry of Food Industry and the Ministry of Local Industry.

The failure of plans for production marketing based on the implementation of obligations relative to contractual deliveries is a cause for serious concern. This is especially the case of the collectives of the Kirgizkabel' Plant, the Kant Cement-Slate Combine, some coal-mining enterprises and enterprises of the Ministry of Light Industry.

We must always remember that the timely shipment of goods based on inter-republic procurement schedules is an important economic and political task. The Komsomol organizations could contribute a great deal to the elimination of all such shortcomings, along with party and trade union organizations and people's control organs.

We must also upgrade the role of the Komsomol in resolving most important economic problems such as strengthening the regimen of thrift and upgrading production quality. The young people must not remain indifferent to the fact that every year trade organizations must write off sizeable amounts of shoes, fabric, clothing and knitted goods and other consumer goods produced in the republic.

Capital construction remains a most urgent problem. Shortcomings, such as failure to utilize capital investments, unrhythmical completion of projects and the so-called "long-time building" have become chronic. Some of the main reasons for this are omissions and shortcomings in training and retaining young workers in construction. Concern for creating the necessary working, living and recreation conditions for construction workers and keeping them on their jobs is not displayed everywhere. So far no persistence can be felt on the part of the republic's Komsomol committees as well in resolving this problem.

The most important duty of all party members and working people in the republic is comprehensively to increase Kirghizstan's contribution to strengthening the country's economic power. The role and responsibility of the Komsomol and the young people in the republic is immeasurable in resolving this problem.

The Komsomol must take active part in the accelerated development of the fuel and energy complex in the republic. Our republic is still below the union-wide level in per capita production and consumption of electric power. The structure of the fuel and energy complex does not fully meet the needs of the national economy and is not consistent with available power resources. We still mainly import raw materials such as coal, natural gas and fuel oil. Meanwhile, available coal desposits and the hydraulic power potential are not being developed to their fullest extent.

The further increase in the energy potential of the republic must be based essentially on the development of the rich hydraulic resources of our mountain rivers, the Naryn above all. In this connection the Tash-Kumyr GES, currently under construction, and the Shamaldy-Say and Kambratinskaya GES, with a total generating capacity of more than 2 million kilowatts which will be built during the 12th Five-Year Plan will require a great deal of creative efforts and knowledge on the part of the republic's youth.

The acceleration and development of the Issyk-Kul-Chuya territorial-production complex offers broad opportunities for constructive Komsomol efforts.

Large-scale problems must be resolved in agriculture. Most active and extensive participation in the implementation of the Food Program is the patriotic

duty of the republic's Komsomol and all young people. Retaining young people in the countryside and upgrading the level of mechanization of agricultural work are major prerequisites for resolving this problem.

Animal husbandry is the republic's main agricultural sector. In the next few years we must increase the sheep herds to 12 million head. We must also increase the number of other types of cattle. In order to maintain several million head of cattle and supply them with animal feed and obtain the necessary products, a steady influx of Komsomol members and young people in this most important sector is necessary. In this connection, each rayon and farm must formulate and implement long-term plans for training young animal husbandry cadres. We believe that each rural Komsomol organization will make its specific contribution to resolving this problem.

The party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and organizations must systematically see to it that heads of enterprises, organizations, kolkhozes and sovkhoses pay close and concerned attention to the work of young people and create all the necessary prerequisites for their production work.

It is entirely intolerable for enterprises in the local meat and dairy industries not to prepare the workplaces of young workers or to supply them with proper amenities and special clothing. As requested by Ministry of Construction managers, many Komsomol committees assigned hundreds of young workers to the construction of the gold mining and rugs combines. However, no proper living conditions had been prepared for them and frequently not even facilities for doing their jobs had been provided.

Such a callous bureaucratic attitude toward the youth must be severely condemned by the party. The culprits must be strictly taken to task or even fired.

Collective forms of labor organization are close to the spirit of the youth. The brigade labor organization and wage method must be extensively applied in Komsomol-youth collectives. The experience of progressive Komsomol-youth brigades indicates that work based on a single order brings fruitful results not only in upgrading production efficiency but in educating the members of the collective.

The ideological-political and moral upbringing of young people must be a matter of prime importance to party and Komsomol organizations. Guided by the stipulations of the June 1983 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, this work must be carried out on a broad front, taking into consideration the specific nature of the various youth categories, education levels, degree of information, interests and inclinations and cover all areas in which the personality of the young person is formed.

The Komsomol training system and economic education could play an important role in such work. Success in political and economic training depends on the structure of the propagandists. Most propagandists in the Komsomol political education network are successfully fulfilling their assignments.

Nevertheless, many omissions occur in this area. Today more than 15,000 working youth, including about 10,000 Komsomol members, are not involved in any kind of training. The propagandists in Alamedinskiy, Chuyskiy and Panfilovski rayons do not include even a single party, soviet, trade union or Komsomol worker. Not one farm manager is doing propaganda work within the Komsomol education system in Issyk-Kul Oblast and Issyk-Atinskiy, Kantskiy, Keminskiy and Chuyskiy rayons.

In order properly to understand the tasks of today, the young people must be well familiar with the past. We must see to it that every young person become deeply aware of the objectives and accomplishments of the Great October Revolution and the advantages of the socialist social system; he must become imbued with a feeling of personal responsibility for continuing the work of the great Lenin. In this connection a great role is assigned to the Frunze branch of the Vladimir I'lich Lenin Central Museum, the opening of which will coincide with the anniversary of the founding of the republic and the Communist Party of Kirghizia. The party and Komsomol committees and their primary organizations must make extensive use of the museum exhibits in the comprehensive upbringing of children and adolescents in the example of the life and activities of our great leader. The young people must acquire from childhood a feeling of deep respect for the great history of the socialist fatherland, the state seal, the anthem of the Soviet Union and the national flag as well as the respective republic symbols and an inflexible belief in the rightness of the ideals of communism.

The great anniversary--the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Kirghiz SSR and the CP of Kirghizia--is approaching. Maximal use must be made of the preparations for this great holiday so that our people, the youth in particular, become profoundly aware of the fact that the Kirghiz people owe their unparalleled flight toward the peaks of contemporary socialist civilization above all to the victory of the Great October Revolution, the Leninist party and the fraternal aid of the peoples, the great Russian people in particular and their heroic working class, who accomplished an international feat for the sake of the fraternal unification of the peoples of our country and for helping them to achieve their economic and cultural blossoming. Preparations for the celebration of the anniversary must be accompanied by intensifying all work related to the international upbringing of all working people, young people in particular.

The CPSU Central Committee decree indicates that the features which must become inherent in the young people in the developed socialist society must include a scientific outlook, high ideological and moral qualities, communist convictions above all, social activeness, industriousness, self-discipline, responsibility for common projects, culture and a noble attitude toward the family, the collective and society, respect for the laws and ability to surmount arising difficulties. The political infantilism, moral slackness and blind imitation of Western fashion by a certain segment of the youth become particularly visible against the background of such high requirements. We are particularly concerned with the lack of spirituality and the petit bourgeois-consumerist ways of individual young men and women. Instead of working wherever their hands are needed by society, they are seeking the "easy life" and abandoning their chosen professions.

This year more than 1,000 graduates of the republic's VUZs and technicums, most of whom are engineers and teachers, did not show up at their assigned jobs. They include graduates of the Kirghiz State University, the Frunze Polytechnical Institute, the Frunze construction and polytechnical technicums and many others. It becomes clear that the faculty of these schools and their Komsomol organizations are poorly developing in the students a feeling of pride in their professions. How else to explain the fact that over the past two school years more than 400 young teachers have changed professions? Incidentally, in the remote areas of Naryn and Osh oblasts, at the beginning of each school year no more than 75 to 90 percent of education positions are filled. Also regrettable are cases in which young people who studied engineering in VUZs find jobs more "suitable" from their petit bourgeois viewpoint, such as cabdrivers, salesclerks, etc. At the Frunze motor vehicle bases alone 20 university-trained engineers work as taxi drivers. Yet the state spent substantial funds for their training. This does not bother in the least the party organizations in transport and trade organizations.

All of this impoverishes the spiritual and moral world of the young people and conceals from them the true intellectual, aesthetic and moral values and interests. A study has indicated that occupations which require intellectual and spiritual dedication and active involvement in social life play a very modest role in youth leisure time. Furthermore, some young people behave improperly: they drink and use drugs and, for this reason, commit crimes. Unfortunately, many of them turn out to be Komsomol members. Particular attention should be paid to the struggle against all kinds of juvenile delinquency.

Some enthusiasts in our republic have approached this difficult yet important matter creatively. One of them is Ibragim Dzhumayev, chief of the Orlenok military-sports camp, located not far from Kyzyl-Kiya. It would be desirable for the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee and the republic's Ministry of Education to sum up this experience and take practical steps to ensure its dissemination.

A comprehensive system of steps must be taken for the extensive development of scientific and technical and artistic creativity, physical culture, sports and youth tourism and to improve work with young people at home and, particularly, in hostels. It is important for young men and women not to engage in meaningless entertainment during their leisure time and for all forms of recreation to contribute to their ideological enrichment, physical development and shaping of high cultural requirements and aesthetic tastes, as well as exposure to the best accomplishments of domestic and world culture.

We know the great influence which spiritual culture exerts on the growing generation. Books for children and adolescents are published, exhibits of graphic arts are organized and animated motion pictures are produced in the republic. However, such work remains insufficient.

In recent years the Kirgizfil'm studio has not made a single important picture for children or adolescents. The same could be said of our republic theaters. Furthermore, occasionally sluggish and spiritually impoverished characters who have failed in life are occasionally depicted on the stage.

We have few good and meaningful songs which could become popular among young men and women and instill in the hearts of the youth cheerfulness and a constructive feeling. The Kirghiz composers have not created a single popular melody on a patriotic subject, which would gain mass popularity among young people. Instead, meaningless rhythmical music, most of which consists of low-taste imitations borrowed from the repertoire of Western vocal and instrumental ensembles, may be heard at youth evenings, in student hostels and in dance halls.

The Kirghiz Ministry of Culture, Union of Composers and Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee must correct this situation.

Less than 1 year separates us from the noteworthy date in the history of our homeland--the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. The preparations for the celebration of this great holiday must be actively used in further enhancing the military-patriotic upbringing of young people.

Monuments and obelisks to fellow countrymen who participated in the Great Patriotic War and the perpetration of their memory, erected in the republic's cities and villages, play a tremendous role in patriotic education. Such specific heroic-patriotic deeds must take place in the future as well. Great attention should be paid to raising the young people in the example of the exploits of the heroes of the Soviet Union and the recipients of the glory orders. The CP of Kirghizia Central Committee, which ascribes great importance to this action, has planned on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War the publication of a collection of stories and essays by more than 100 Kirghiz people--heroes of the Soviet Union--and bearers of the full order of glory. The publication of this collection will unquestionably help in intensifying the patriotic upbringing of the youth.

The republic's party and soviet organs and Komsomol organizations must expand their work in propagandizing the heroic exploits of the great sons and daughters of Soviet Kirghizstan in the Great Patriotic War. Their exploits must be extensively described in the press and on the radio and television. Memorable artistic and documentary works must be created. The entire work done in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War must actively contribute to strengthening the ideological-political and military-patriotic upbringing of young people and the extensive propaganda of the great traditions of the party and the people.

As we know, military instructors who provide basic military training in schools play a special role in developing military skills in the young generation. Currently about 1,200 military instructors, 60 percent of whom are party members, are at work in vocational technical schools, technicums and secondary schools. This is good. However, many of them lack proper training and their turnover is high.

In recent years substantial improvements have been made in the field of vocational guidance in selecting young people for military schools. However, far from everything has been accomplished to improve the selection and training of adolescents for entering military schools. The Central Committee and

the obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms of the Kirghiz Komsomol have still not organized extensive practical sponsorship relations with military schools and major shortcomings are allowed to occur in selecting candidates for such schools. That is why young people with poor general education and physical training are frequently among those assigned to military schools from the republic.

By decision of the Communist Party of Kirghizia Central Committee a republic boarding school with military vocational orientation and intensified Russian language study was opened in Frunze. We are pleased that the first enrollment for this school in 1982 was based on extensive competition. This school must enroll young men from all parts of the republic, as assigned and recommended by the pedagogical councils of schools, the military commissariats and Komsomol organizations. As of now we must develop in all republic rayons and cities a widespread network of base support schools, the best students of which will be assigned to the special republic boarding school.

The quality of the military training of university students leaves a great deal to be desired. The military commissariat must pay greater attention to the work of military chairs and provide specific assistance in improving student military training.

Under the circumstances of the aggravated ideological struggle between the two systems, our party deems it necessary comprehensively to enhance the class-oriented training of the working people, to strengthen their vigilance, actively to expose bourgeois ideology and steadily to improve the ways and means of counterpropaganda. This applies above all to young people, for anti-Soviets of all hues are aiming their nefarious influence above all at young people and at corrupting their standards with the Western way of life.

Let us frankly say that a nutritive environment for harmful ideological influences on our youth is created as a result of the incompetence and immaturity of individual leaders. The following fact proves this clearly:

Last December, one Solonikin sang a slanderous song about our Soviet way of life during the New Year's performance at the Russian Drama Theater. The scatterbrained attitude and dulled political vigilance of the theater administration resulted in the fact that this rascal was offered the stage of an outstanding palace of the arts such as the Russian Drama Theater. Such negative manifestations are being firmly condemned and stopped. The question arises of how could this happen and where were the party and Komsomol organizations? It appears that many party and Komsomol organizations are still insufficiently familiar with what is taking place in youth circles, something which elements with negative feelings try to use to their profit.

All of this demands of the party and Komsomol organizations not to weaken even for a minute their efforts to promote the class-oriented upbringing of young people, so that they may always actively counteract hostile bourgeois ideology.

The CPSU Central Committee demands of the party organizations persistently to improve the Komsomol workstyle and comprehensively to assist each Komsomol organization in developing a lively and creative environment.

Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev pointed out that in recent years formalism, paper-shuffling, excessive organization and ostentation have somehow imperceptibly penetrated Komsomol work.

In recent years, for example, the Tokmak City Komsomol Organization has not been increasing numerically. Many Komsomol members have lost contact with their organizations; 639 Komsomol members had left but were still on the records and more than 400 Komsomol members had not been registered. Last year alone the juvenile crime rate increased by 50 percent. It cannot be said that the Tokmak City Party Committee is blind to all this. There have been more than enough various conferences and appeals on youth subjects. What is lacking is the main thing: the specific attention of the city party committee to the affairs and needs of the city Komsomol organization and specific results of educational work among young people in the city. Or else let us consider the Dzhety-Oguzskiy Komsomol raykom. Here the real situation which prevails in the Komsomol organizations is frequently embellished. Actually, over the past 2 years the organization's membership and Komsomol enrollment have declined significantly. Only about half of the students attending vocational technical schools and 80 percent of students in general education schools are Komsomol members. Labor discipline in Komsomol organizations is very weak. Many Komsomol and Komsomol-youth collectives failed to fulfill their plans and obligations for the first half of the year. Apparently, however, this does not worry excessively the Dzhety-Oguzskiy party raykom which has not managed over the past 4 years to hear a Komsomol raykom report at meetings of the rayon party committee.

We are seriously concerned by the fact that, based on 1983 results, less working youth joined the Komsomol in the republic at large.

The Komsomol stratum among young people employed in some economic sectors is extremely low: it is no more than 47 percent in communications, 32 percent in construction, 45 percent in transportation and 60 percent in trade and public catering. Yet in labor collectives with organizationally and ideologically mature Komsomol organizations the Komsomol stratum exceeds 80-90 percent.

Comradely criticism, Komsomol exigency and reciprocal strictness are important means of developing and strengthening intra-Komsomol work. It would be difficult to overestimate the ideological-educational importance of the Komsomol meeting. However, as investigations have revealed, the role of Komsomol meetings has severely declined in many Komsomol organizations. Thus, last year 80 percent of Komsomol organizations in Ak-Talinskiy Rayon held one or two meetings each. Over the past 2 years no more than four Komsomol meetings were held at the Kant Cement-Slate Combine, although here the young people have something to talk about. No competition among young workers has been organized at the combine and the Komsomol Beacon posts and staffs are idling. Many of the young people are absenteeists, drunks and wastemakers. Despite all of this, during the past 2 years the Kantskiy Komsomol Raykom used the secretary of the combine's Komsomol committee as instructor at the Komsomol raykom, taking him away from his main job.

Comrade T. U. Ubusaliyev further discussed important problems such as shaping the qualities of the true leader of the youth, familiar with their feelings,

expressing and supporting its demands and needs. Through their actions and personal example such people set models of high service to our great homeland.

In the republic, as throughout the party, leading Komsomol cadres are structural members of the party committee nomenklatura. The quality of their structure is improving. Today all secretaries of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms have higher and incomplete higher education. Women account for 46 percent of them. Seventy-nine secretaries or nearly 50 percent, have higher technical or agricultural training. The Komsomol is also a good school for training cadres for party, state and public organizations. Over the past 10 years 163 secretaries of Komsomol gorkoms and raykoms were promoted to party and soviet work. Virtually all leading Komsomol workers are party members. The CP of Kirghizia Central Committee is promoting the strengthening of the party's influence in the Komsomol.

Furthermore, it must be frankly said that major shortcomings are taking place in the selection and placement of Komsomol cadres. Above all, the work with the cadre reserve is not on the necessary level, which leads to errors in their placement and high turnover.

The party demands that young politically mature people, infinitely loyal to the party's cause, and trained by the labor collective, be promoted to leading Komsomol work. However, a study indicated that 20 percent of regular Komsomol workers have not been members of labor collectives.

In our days the moral assessment of cadres becomes particularly important. The moral qualities of cadres are sometimes judged only on the basis of their behavior at home and, at best, their attitude toward their subordinates. However, this is an exceptionally narrow view of the essence of the matter. Tactlessness and rudeness, improper attitude toward the family and drunkenness are, naturally, immoral and such people should not be appointed to leading positions. However, we have still not been able fully to direct public opinion against immoral phenomena such as careerism, callousness, uncritical attitude toward assignments, slackness and job irresponsibility. Unfortunately, such moral faults are frequently encountered among our Komsomol cadres.

The speaker subjected to sharp principle-minded criticism of cases of improper selection and placement of leading Komsomol cadres.

All of this is the major fault of the Kirghiz Komsomol Central Committee (Comrades Abdykalykov and Semenenko) which conducts cadre work superficially and allows major errors and shortcomings in cadre selection and placement.

Furthermore, the party committees must approach their work with Komsomol leadership cadres more strictly and responsibly, for their nomenklatura includes secretaries of Komsomol oblast, city and rayon committees and it is they who nominate them party committee bureau members. That is why the party committees must be taken strictly to task for the condition of the selection, placement and upbringing of leading Komsomol cadres.

The republic party committees are completing their discussions of tasks related to implementing the CPSU Central Committee decree. Meetings are taking place in the primary party organizations. Plenums will be held by the Komsomol Central Committee and Komsomol obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms, as well as Komsomol member meetings. On the basis of a comprehensive analysis of all Komsomol work by Komsomol committees, comprehensively profoundly planned and specific measures must be drafted for further improvements in Komsomol work. Such problems must also be closely considered at the forthcoming accountability and election party and Komsomol meetings and at conferences of oblast, city and rayon Komsomol organizations.

In conclusion, on behalf of all those present, Comrade T. U. Usubaliyev assured our party's central committee, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Comrade K. U. Chernenko, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, that the republic's party organization will do everything possible to enhance even further the role and activity of the Komsomol and young people in Soviet Kirghizstan in building communism and intensify their upbringing in a spirit of boundless loyalty to the cause of communism and their great multinational socialist homeland.

5003

CSO: 1830/610

REGIONAL

TURKMEN OFFICIAL CRITICIZES CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 2 Aug 84 p 3

[Article by S. Babayeva, deputy department chief, TuSSR Central Statistical Administration: "The Lessons of the Past Seventh Months"]

[Excerpts] Stressed socialist obligations relative to the timely commissioning of housing, productive capital and sociocultural and communal projects were assumed by the Turkmen construction workers for the 4th year of the 5-year plan. The first 7 months, or a large percentage of the economic year, are behind us. What kind of work have the contracting organizations, ministries and customer departments done in meeting their obligations?

A great deal has been accomplished. The republic's house builders won a big victory: in the first half of the year they completed 218,700 square meters of housing or 9 percent more than in the same time in 1983. All republic oblasts overfulfilled their plans for this indicator.

However, the study of the activities of contracting organizations indicates that hardly everything planned was accomplished and that the construction workers did not utilize all available possibilities of upgrading production efficiency. There has been no noticeable increase in the use of capital investments, in construction and installation work and in installing capital assets. Furthermore, the collectives of some ministries and departments have not changed or have even lowered their indicators compared to last year.

The plan for rural housing construction was fulfilled and the rural residents were given 32,000 square meters of housing area. However, compared with the same period in 1983 this represents a 13 percent decline. This is a major disparity! The use of capital investments in building schools and children's preschool establishments and in developing the agroindustrial complex worsened.

Thus, only 32 and 36 percent of funds allocated for building schools and kindergarten-nurseries, respectively, were put to use, and only 87 percent of investment funds for Food Program projects were spent. The plan for the installation of productive capital in this area was fulfilled only 44 percent.

As a whole, the plan for the installation of productive capital in the republic was fulfilled 74 percent, which is 27 percent in terms of the annual

plan and 98 percent of the 1983 plan. Lagging in the installation of productive capital, compared to last year, was allowed by the construction workers in Ashkhabad and Chardzhou and Tashauz oblasts.

Construction and installation work proceeded unevenly and unrhythmically at 34 most important republic construction projects. The TuSSR Ministry of Construction fulfilled its 7-month assignment at only 13 sites and the plans of 17 of its 28 assigned projects remained unfulfilled. The Turkmenneftegazstroy Association did not fulfill its plan for three of its four assigned projects. The Ministry of Power Supply is managing extremely poorly the building of the only TETs in Neftezavodsk.

The construction of the circus building in Ashkhabad and the cotton ginning plant in Deynau are scheduled for completion ahead of schedule, by 7 December. The circus building assignment has been completed, but the plan for the cotton ginning plant has been fulfilled 41 percent only. Yet only three months separate the contractors from the deadline they set in their socialist obligations!

The Turkmen construction workers deserve a serious reprimand for the pace at which they are fulfilling their socialist obligations. In particular, the TuSSR Ministry of Construction pledged to increase labor productivity by 4.5 percent, to increase the volume of construction and installation work by 800,000 rubles on this basis, to lower production costs by 0.5 percent and to show a profit of 300,000 rubles. Similar obligations were assumed by the other contracting ministries and department in the republic. Many such obligations have remained on paper only. The amount of construction and installation work performed by the Ministry of Construction for light, cotton ginning and meat and milk industry enterprises, and the ministries of the fruit and vegetable industry, procurement and fertilizers even decreased compared to the plan and the 1983 level. Both socialist obligations and the plan for the growth of labor productivity remained unfulfilled. Instead of earning a profit and reducing production costs, cost overruns totalled 2,417,000 rubles; the figure for the Main Karakum Construction Administration was even worse -- 3.7 million rubles.

The Ministry of Rural Construction as well worked uneconomically. Its cost overruns totalled 1,007,000 rubles. The construction of the baking plant in Kerki assigned to it is taking forever although it pledged to complete it ahead of schedule. Of the contracting organizations, Turkmenneftegazstroy was the only association to lower the cost of construction and installation work by 343,000 rubles.

What are the reasons for such low efficiency? We believe that the poor quality of the blueprints, correcting faulty construction, lack of coordination in documentation and overexpenditures of materials and wages played a certain role. For the republic as a whole the assignment on the growth of labor productivity was fulfilled 96.1 percent. This is natural, considering that many departments, including the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the Main Karakum Construction Administration are employing supernumerary personnel. Meanwhile, several ministries -- construction,

rural construction and highway construction and maintenance -- have been experiencing severe manpower shortages.

Despite a low labor productivity, compared to the plan and the assumed obligations, the contracting organizations allowed wages to increase faster, by an average of 6.3 percent for the TuSSR as a whole. The Main Karakum Construction Administration and the ministries of land reclamation and water resources, highway construction and maintenance and construction were particularly generous with the state funds. Is this not the reason for which the planned production cost of the contracting organizations was exceeded by 21.9 million rubles in the republic, for the first half of the year and outlays per ruble of construction and installation work equalled not 81.5 but 86.4 kopeks?

The figures prove that we continue to build slowly and at a high cost. The task is to make a thorough study of the results of the semester and the first 7 months of the year, to identify the worst bottlenecks and to take effective steps to eliminate time, labor and resource losses. The obligations for the 4th year of the five-year plan must be fulfilled.

5003

CSO: 1830/612

REGIONAL

THOSE RESPONSIBLE FOR BAKU RIOTS PUNISHED

Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 19 May 84 p 3

[Azer INFORM: "Violators of Public Order Punished"]

[Text] The Baku 'Neftchi' team held a regular soccer match for first place in the country which had extremely unfortunate results. One can understand that sports fans were disappointed when they left the stadium: the team had played poorly and were defeated. A group of unrestrained hooligans, who had penetrated the ranks of the soccer enthusiasts, made use of this state of mind and created a public disturbance in the streets near V. I. Lenin Stadium. The hooligans were sure that they would remain unpunished. They smashed a number of store windows and damaged newspaper kiosks.

This event was discussed at a meeting at the Baku gorkom. In the decree passed it is stated: Responsibility for the event which took place falls on the sports organizers, primarily on the republic stadium administration to a significant degree. Due to their negligence a number of people were able to enter the stadium without tickets. The Sports Committee, the Baku City ispolkom and its Internal Affairs administration did not conduct appropriate work. Transportation for citizens was poorly organized. After the game many soccer fans were unable to emerge from Galaba Square on time; thus, a number of people stayed in the square, which heightened their dissatisfaction.

The hooligans could not escape responsibility for their actions. Their actions justly angered Baku residents and all sports fans in the republic. Close to 30 people were arrested by the militia for violating public order, and they received administrative punishment. Five of the perpetrators were charged with criminal responsibility, and eight were sentenced to 15 days in prison.

For unacceptable actions in a public place N. Safarov from the Construction Engineers Institute, L. Aragelyan from the Physical Education Institute, N. Abbasov from the Polytechnicum and others were expelled from the Komsomol and removed from the educational institutions where they were studying. Party punishment was meted out to some teachers in higher schools and to leaders in a number of industrial institutions, city technical trade schools and general education schools because of the weak organization of ideological-political work.

Because the way was open to serious shortcomings in the organization of transportation services for spectators on the day of the soccer game, I. Khankishiyev, chairman of the Baku subway, V. Garayev, chairman of the passenger transport production administration, and I. Malikov, chairman of the Baku city ispolkom tram and trolley administration were severely punished. A. Memmedov, director of the stadium was also severely punished for not guaranteeing the required order in the republic stadium.

The AzCP Baku Gorkom has taken measures to guarantee exemplary public order and to make better preparations for mass spectator events. It was suggested to party and Komsomol organizations in plants and educational institutions that the ideological-political education level be raised, especially among youth, and that they strengthen a feeling of relentlessness among the people toward all manifestations of hooliganism.

CSO: 1831/123

REGIONAL

EXPLOITS OF PRO-BOLSHEVIK 'RED MULLAH' RECALLED

[Editorial Report] Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 19 August 1984 carries on page 2 a 1400-word article by Honored Chekist of the USSR A. Valishev titled "The Red Mullah." The article sketches the fight conducted by Domullo Mirzo Nabiyeu, nicknamed the "red mullah," directed against the Basmachi insurgents and toward winning over the sympathies of the villagers in the vicinity of his native kishlak Chuva. The author met Nabiyeu in October, 1923 during preparations for one of the operations aimed at liquidating the Basmach uprising.

Domullo Mirzo graduated from the Bukhara medreseh, returned home and began to fearlessly censure the Basmachi in his sermons in the mosque as well as in conversations with the villagers. This, says Valishev, placed him in some danger. His family was secretly sent to the garrison of kзыл-asker soldiers at Fayzabad for protection. He himself was once seized by three Basmachi as he was leaving the mosque and brought before their chief, Gayur-bek to be "forced to confess publically and then executed." But he acquitted himself so well in debate with Gayur-bek, whom he exhorted to renounce violence as against the Islamic faith, that the aroused public which had gathered to view the spectacle forced his captors to release him.

In the spring of 1923 when military pressure was stepped up against the Basmachi, Gayur-bek declared his intent to surrender and requested an audience with a delegation of local leaders, says Valishev. Nabiyeu sensed a trap and warned the leaders not to meet him. They ignored the warning and were massacred following the farewell supper Gayur-bek prepared for them.

Nabiyeu, according to Valishev, perceived that the peasants were being driven by the brutality of the Basmachi to cling "more tightly to the cloak of Soviet to the chief of the oblast GPU, Ch. A. Putovskiy. Domullo Mirzo was made head of a committee for fighting the Basmachi and proceeded to wage his struggle both on the battlefield and in propaganda meetings. He and his deputy, M. I. Tagayev of Dushanbe, led a sortie on which they killed both Gayur-bek and his spiritual accomplice Domullo Khusain-urak.

In September, 1925 at a large meeting in Dushanbe Nabiyeu was given an award of distinction and a silver watch for his work in ridding Fayzabad Rayon of Basmachi. Isolated bands of insurgents kept active for a few years and Nabiyeu joined the republic committee for fighting the Basmachi. He

participated in ridding the Gissar Valley of Basmachi remnants and was sent to the Kulyab Okrug where he led a commission for liquidation of the kulak bays, participated in the collectivization of the region and in other economic and political campaigns.

He was twice more forced to take up arms, once in April, 1929 when Fuzayl' Maksum came from abroad and led a dangerous anti-Soviet uprising in Garmsk Okrug, and again in spring of 1931 when the bands of Ibragim-bek invaded the southern rayons of the republic.

"Sixty years have passed since Domullo Mirzo Nabiyev, a former clergyman, joined the ranks of those who fought conscientiously and actively for Soviet Rule." Two of his sons also distinguished themselves in battle during the Great Patriotic War, says Valishev. One of them, Akhmedzhan Mirzoyev, fought on eleven fronts against both the Germans and the Japanese, and was decorated many times.

CSO: 1830/641

REGIONAL

LATVIAN KOMSOMOL EXAMINES YOUTH CRIME PHENOMENON

[Editorial Report] Riga KOMMUNIST SOVETSKOY LATVIY in Russian No 7 Jul 84 carries on pp 80-87 a 3300-word article delivering some praise to specific local Komsomol groups and outlining several general problems facing the Latvian organization as a whole. The educational and prophylactic work of the Komsomol is cited as the principal method by which juvenile crime can be prevented. The author, A. Bogomolov, the Second Secretary of the Latvian Komsomol, finds fault with rayon organizations which have almost no voluntary Komsomol patrols on the streets. The activity of these patrols (Komsomol groups similar to the Voluntary People's Militia [DND]) is found to be sporadic and careless--often the patrols are active only during gatherings of youngsters at the local Palaces of Culture. "Here our main work has been forgotten, it is prophylactic, and moreover it concerns teenagers," Bogomolov states. The raykoms are cited for their weak leadership of the Komsomol; they are castigated by the author for having a formalistic attitude towards their work.

A second reason provided for the too-slow decline in the juvenile crime rate is their unawareness that their activities can be punished by the criminal code. Many young people believe that their actions will lead to no more than a phone-call to the parents or a scolding from the police. They are not cognizant of the fact that, after their fourteenth birthday, their actions are subjected to the full weight of the criminal code of the USSR or the republican codes.

The author discusses favorably the complex of camps (Pioneer, etc) and programs which provide an educative atmosphere for children. Although there are particular problems with children around 14 years of age (they are already too old for the Pioneer activities, but not yet old enough for the Lotos groups--work and rest camps--and the student construction brigades), a solution has been found in the form of military-sport camps. "Facts confirm that legal violations amongst teenagers occur more often when they have nothing to do with their free time and energy. Time on one's hands leads, not to successes in school or at work, but to unusual behavior, extravagant haircuts, or clothes, and in the final analysis to lawlessness."

EOPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo Tsk KP Latvii, "Kommunist Sovetskoy Latvii," 1984

CSO: 1830/644

REGIONAL

UZBEK PEOPLE'S CONTROL COMMITTEE AKTIV ON DISCIPLINE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 19 August 1984 carries on page 1 a 300-word UzTAG article titled "Toward an Effective People's Control." The article announces that a meeting of the aktiv organs of the republic people's control was held on 18 August to discuss the demands of the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU CC, the propositions and conclusions in the speeches of comrade K.U. Chernenko, and the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP CC.

Department Chief of the USSR People's Control Committee N. A. Zhuravlev read a speech. Reports were also given by Uzbek CP CC First Secretary Usmankhodzhayev and Chairman of the Uzbek People's Control Committee V. A. Khaydurov. Uzbek CP CC Second Secretary T. N. Osetrov and First Deputy Chairman of the Uzbek Council of Ministers V. K. Kikhaylov also participated in the work of the meeting.

"The meeting of the aktiv demanded that the organs of people's control radically reorganize their work in accordance with the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP CC, that they actively render assistance to party and soviet organizations in the business of strengthening state discipline, order and organization, in eliminating negative phenomena. The quality of review work must be raised, operational measures must be taken to correct the shortcomings which have come to light, and more emphasis must be placed on labor collectives and a broad aktiv in control work."

1830/640

END